FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LEADERS GREET CUBA'S CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

AU281358 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jul 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee, and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send you, the PCC Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and the fraternal Cuban people most cordial greetings on the 33d anniversary of the attack against the Moncada Barracks.

The past years ever more brightly outline the significance of the heroism of the selfless Cuban patriots, whose bold action marked the beginning of a new stage in the struggle for national freedom and social justice, which triumphed with the historical victory of the Cuban revolution.

The dreams of the heroes of Moncada found their reincarnation in the constant economic, social, and cultural upsurge of socialist Cuba, in the spiritual and political growth of the Cuban people, and in improving their well-being. Under the leadership of their communist party and in close cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community the working people from the Isle of Freedom are successfully solving the complex and large-scale tasks in constructing the new society.

With its fruitful activity in the Nonaligned Movement and its consistent internationalism, Cuba worthily enjoys great authority in Latin America and throughout the world.

Its contribution to the cause of protecting peace, stopping the arms race, and decreasing international tension, and to the struggle against imperialism and all forms of colonial, racial, and economic oppression is remarkable.

We are deeply convinced that the dynamically developing comprehensive cooperation and friendship between our two parties and countries will continue to strengthen and expand on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Cuban peoples and for the triumph of peace and socialism throughout the world.

Marking the 33d anniversary of the day of the national uprising we again confirm our fraternal solidarity with revolutionary and heroic Cuba. We wish the communists, the entire working people, and you personally, dear Comrade Castro, new and even greater successes in putting into effect the decisions of the Third PCC Congress for the further socialist prosperity of your country.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CASTRO ON NATIONAL DAY

AU281338 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK Report: "Congratulations on the Anniversary of the National Uprising Day in Cuba; We Are United by Bonds of Friendship and Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Rebublic of Cuba, the following congratulatory telegram on the 33d anniversary of the Day of National Uprising:

Dear Comrade Castro,

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf, we are sending you, the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and all Cuban people cordial comradely greetings and congratulations on the 33d anniversary of the Day of National Uprising.

The heroic attack on the Moncada Barracks was the harbinger of the victory of the Cuban revolution, which laid the foundations of the first socialist state on the American Continent, and provided an example for the anti-imperialist struggle of subjugated nations for freedom and social justice. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Cuban people transformed their fatherland in a historically brief span of time into a dynamically developing state, which is a firm component of the world socialist community.

We highly value the endeavor of the Cuban people in realizing the demanding tasks of the third congress of the Cuban Communist Party in the sphere of the economic and social development, in the defense and consolidation of revolutionary achievements, sovereignty and independence of their country. We value the results achieved by the Cuban working people in the recent period in a close mutual cooperation with the socialist states, in the determined struggle against hostile actions and provocations from the side of imperialist forces, above all the U.S. imperialist forces.

By its peaceful, principled, and active foreign policy, the Republic of Cuba has won great prestige in the world. It significantly contributes to the consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries, to the common struggle of progressive and peaceloving forces against imperialism, for peace, progress, freedom, and independent development of nations of the world. We value, in particular, the extensive international political activity of the Republic of Cuba in the Nonaligned Countries Movement and in the United Nations, oriented toward a consistent fulfillment of their noble objectives and principles.

We note with satisfaction that our fraternal parties, states, and the people of the two countries are united with firm bonds of traditional friendship and frutiful comprehensive cooperation, which rest on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We assure you that the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people will continue on the path of active development of these relations, of further strengthening the solidarity and friendship of the nations of the CSSR and Cuba.

Dear Comrade Castro, we wish you and all Cuban people from the bottom of our hearts many further successes in the work for the prosperity of your socialist fatherland.

CARDINAL TOMASEK, JANKU DISCUSS CHURCH AFFAIRS

AU300949 Vienna KURIER in German 30 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] The communist regime of the CSSR is convinced that the Catholic Church is dying out by itself. Impressive religious rallies, such as the Methodius celebrations and pilgrimages, show quite the contrary. Now KURIER reporter Franz Eder has conducted exclusive interviews with Prague Archbishop Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, and Vladimir Janku, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs, on the relationship between church and state.

Alberice is a village in the giant mountainrange near the border to Poland. The 87-year-old cardinal has retreated to this place for a few weeks "to draw some deep breaths" as he says.

"In Prague everything is always so tense", he points out. The KURIER tells the archbishop of Prague about the appointment of Hermann Groer, a Benedictine monk from the Lower Austrian Weinviertel region, as the new archbishop of Vienna: "This is extraordinary for me and totally unexpected. But Pope John Paul II certainly knows why he did this," the cardinal says.

After the evening service the cardinal agrees to a long talk: "Here in the CSSR we have to demonstrate our faith in God with sacrifices and we have to suffer like Christ on the cross. But concerning the future we are optimists. The Catholic Church's religious impact has never before been as great as it is now." What are the reasons in his opinion? "More and more young people are pondering the decisive question about the meaning of life."

His enthusiasm about this is followed by harsh criticism of the conspicuously large number of people in Western Europe who withdraw from church membership: "The reason is prosperity -- and in Austria probably also the membership fee. In our country it is the hard life."

There are no problems concerning the number of young priests in the CSSR, the cardinal says. Theological studies, however, are subjected to the numerous clausus system and to state approval. This year, he points out, more people than usual received approval for these studies. Religious literature, on the other hand, continues to be a rarity. In spite of rigorous state controls on the church, again and again members of the Communist Party have their children baptized. This is something which pleases the Prague archbishop -- but; "Such baptisms very often have severe consequences for all involved -- I know this from experience."

Tomasek highly appreciates visits from abroad -- in August a visit by Austrian Cardinal Franz Koenig is scheduled: "The government here has to realize that we are not forgotten." Former Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger ("A deeply pious Christian") also visited the archbishop during his term of office.

For years Cardinal Tomasek has been demanding the separation of church and state: "We are able to pay our priests ourselves. Our believers are also willing to maintain the churches. In Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Poland there is much more of this separation -- but here, in our coutnry, they want to enslave the church." Only 5 of the 13 CSSR dioceses have bishops on a permanent basis. "The government wants bishops from the ranks of the 'Pacem in terris' peace priest movement which is close to the regime. We want bishops who are loyal to the pope."

It has repeatedly been stated that in the CSSR there is an underground church with secretly ordained priests and bishops. Asked about that the cardinal smiles: "Yes, I have also heard about this."

Vladimir Janku,, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs, on the church's position in the CSSR: 'People Have Different Needs'

"There is not yet a generally applicable blueprint for the coexistence of church and state -- but something historically new is developing." Vladimir Janku,, director of the Secretariat for Church Affairs philosophizes on the church's position in the CSSR.

His attitude toward church and religion: "The church emerged in a certain stage of human development. In the future people will have different needs. They will increasingly turn toward human society."

But, he says, believers are part of the population, and therefore the church must have a secure place in society. According to Janku, the number of practicing Catholics in the CSSR is decreasing steadily. But he, too, confirms that children of party members are baptized and that some of them even take up theological studies. There are, however, no sanctions for this, he states. The families are only "questioned" about these events.

Janku can also explain why eight dioceses have not yet received a bishop: "CSSR emigres in Rome are influencing the Vatican's proposals concerning the appointment of bishops." And: "A bishop must have good relations with the state in which he lives. We want all dioceses to have bishops."

Janku calls the present official relations with the Vatican "better than in 1918." These "good relations between church and state" are a thorn in the West's side, he says. "Reagan has realized that the church is a useful means in the struggle against communism. A war between church and state is to destabilize the CSSR."

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT CLOSE OF PZPR CC PLENUM

AU300801 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 July 86 pp 1, 2

[PAP report on speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski at the Second PZPR Central Committee Plenum held in Warsaw on 24 July]

[Text] Warsaw, July 25 -- Discussing the international significance of the 10th PZPR Congress, Wojciech Jaruzelski noted that it constitutes a definite contribution to the efforts and initiatives of the socialist community aimed at detente and the defence and consolidation of peace. Mikhail Gorbachev's address, delivered here, in Warsaw, had a special meaning. Stablilization, normalization, and the process of positive phenomena occuring in socialist Poland best support this policy. At the same time it is a blow to external and internal enemies' hopes to detabilize our state, and thus to question the territorial and political status quo in Europe. There were expectations that we would eventually get exhausted, slow down the pace, check the post-congress impetus. But it is not going to be like this. Our 2d plenum clearly proves that, said the Central Commitee PZPR first secretary.

Poland's dignified position within the socialist community, restored with so much effort, is of particular value to us. It provides us with new opportunities to consolidate our position in cooperation based on mutually advantageous terms also with other countries.

The plenum's basic target was to develop and consolidate the congress contents, and most of all to outline the directions and methods of implementation of its resolution. The intensive rhythm of work must be maintained.

The plenum was mainly of a preparatory character. Only concrete actions at factories, institutions and schools, in town and village, in all walks of our life, and most of all at the basic party organizations will decide about the materialization of the resolution, about the final results of the 10th PUWP Congress. It is from this angle that we must and will assess the work of party members, especially the ones holding managerial posts. The Central Committee and Political Bureau should thoroughly and consistently follow this process.

We are in need of great criticism. Although too little criticism had been voiced during today's discussion -- said the Central Committee first secretary -- this does not mean and cannot mean that weak points are being overlooked or disregarded. The 10th Congress made this very clear. We must take careful note of everything that constitutes an obstacle, everything that makes it more difficult to execute the tasks facing the party and the country.

I would like to call your special attention to the relation between the effects reached and the subjective factor such as human attitudes, operation of party committees, or party members working at enterprises and administration, continued Jaruzelski. Industrial production can give an example of such a dependence. In a firm majority of voivodships the growth rate envisaged by the annual plan was surpassed over the first half of this year. But in a few voivodships, not only planned indices were not reached, but the production dropped. Even the objective diversity of conditions does not explain such wide gaps, particularly visible in the correlation between the increase of labor productivity and the growth rate of wages. Wojciech Jaruzelski critically illustrated these assessments with real-life examples.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary stressed that the great differences that exist between voivodships in the field of housing construction are disturbing. There are voivodships where the construction of an apartment block takes less than a year. [paragraph continues]

But there are also voivodships where the average amount of time taken to erect such a block is almost 3 years. Construction costs also vary so much that they must conceal subjective deficiencies. The estimated costs of 1 square meter of housing unit varies from Z19,000 to Z43,000.

The services sector is of exceptional social importance. The number of service points increased in certain voivodships during the first half of this year; however, in some voivodships the number has remained static, and service capacity has even declined in some voivodships. The report delivered at today's plenum contained examples of ways in which state regional industry can be expanded. Unfortunately there are too few small enterprises capable of satisfying demand for articles of everyday use, fashionable clothing, consumer goods, while simultaneously providing healthy competition for the private sector. This is an important task, one that the congress called attention to, and we the Central Committee, will in the future assess the performance of people's councils, voivodship offices, our own echelons as well as the ministries directly concerned with this issue in mind. These bodies must create appropriate stimuli, generate demands, and check the implementation of decisions.

We also note alarming signals concerning production quality.

We recently noted a decline in the quality of products in one third of 63 enterprises that were inspected. The reasons behind it were not only objective, independent of the enterprises' activities, but also lay in a lack of technological discipline and insufficient supervision of technical staff. Quality control of items delivered to the trade sector still fails to provide an effective barrier against the circulation of defective goods.

The trade sector continues to accept producer diktats. It is true that regulations covering this area have been enhanced, that the government has raised requirements, but it would appear that these measures have not been exploited to the fullest. In regulating a sector of the economy of such importance, party calls must adhere to principles and be consistent in their actions.

The curing of the cooperation system also requires thorough attention. The irregularities in this field are often caused by unreliability of some co-producers. Such phenomena must be treated with full seriousness, especially today, in the light of material shortages.

Proceeding to problems of intra-party work, Jaruzelski characterized data concerning the party and concluded that a comparative method of assessment, like with regard to economic issues, can be used with regard to some signs of intra-party life. It is particularly important to thoroughly analyze and draw proper conclusions from the growth of party ranks in individual regions and social, trade union and self-management organizations and in representative bodies.

Great disproportions occur also in this area and they need to be seriously analyzed. However, they have, primarily, to be eliminated by means of moving up. We must "push" all levers so that there are no links and areas clearly lagging behind, both in the party, administrative and representative arrangements.

I recently received a letter from a party member of many years standing, said the first secretary. The author of the letter provides an apt description of things when he says that we have institution inflation, resolution inflation, regulations inflation and as a result excessive tolerance of various forms is on the increase. This situation must be changed, said Wojciech Jaruzelski.

This is linked to the question of a general review of performance, the question of job certification. The form that the review process will take -- job certification, should become a model of honest, good work for those industrial plants and institutions that will be subject to such reviews.

It is good that the idea of job certification is winning broad approval, thus providing confirmation of our ability to accurately indentify, social needs and expectations. There is, however, a danger that this verbal approval might become nothing but a sign of zeal that will quickly fade.

We must prove that we are able to solve problems consistently. We cannot allow there to be a repetition of the phenomenon that accompanied the economic reform. As we remember, the reform was at first idealized in the public mind and then the very same people who had idealized it caused the most harm to the reform process, distorted the aims behind it in practice, circumvented the structures and principles of the reform and this resulted in the effectiveness of the process being reduced.

The same can be said about the introduction of the incentive pay system. We must learn from experience, experience must show us how to prepare for this important task.

The preparations for the job certification process ought to be carried out in a resolute and honest way. This means, in the first stage, placing in order all the records of a given factory, raising the question of norms and standards, involving parent bodies, ministry based institutions and infrastructure units in this process and providing appropriate training for the services that will carry out this work. It is also essential that we exploit the potential provided by such organizations and institutions as the Scientific Society of Organization and Administration, the Polish Economic Society, the Chief Technical Organization, and centers for providing cadres with further training. In short, to take part in the job certification process one needs an appropriate "pass", so to speak.

Sham action would be inadmissable. Such cases should be treated as violations of one's duties and party norms. We should also be prepared to conduct a second job certification whenever there is evidence of superfied and inadequate assessments during a first review. Of course, these observations concern the implementation of a review system that will cover the entire state, from posts at the very top to those at the very bottom.

This brings particular duties for party organizations and authorities at different levels as well as every party member who must play in this process the role of a guard of legal order and animator of good labor. Also, tasks of the worker-and-peasant inspection supported by experts are connected with this.

Hence, a joint action is necessary, and we should secure such procedure under the leadership of the party.

Next, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary recalled and stressed the necessity to improve work with personnel, that is to conduct principled cadre reviews, honest job contents, to issue recommendation with highest responsibility, all this depends on the conduct of people, and thus on the action of the party, for its role is to lead and guide people, to increase their ideological motivation.

Wojciech Jaruzelski characterized the significance of the Central Control and Audit Commission established by the 10th PZPR Congress, and of its regional counterparts. In accord with what was said during the congress, we shall start the review of posts and its appropriate reconstruction from ourselves, he said. [paragraph continues]

The first signal here is the fusion of the PZPR Central Control and Audit Commissions, as well as that of their regional counterparts, the Central Committee propaganda and information departments will be also joined together. Apart from their functional results, such actions also let us economize on jobs.

We will undertake further steps, feeling fully responsible, of course, for making proper use of every man. No person well-prepared and working well should worry about his future. In the party, in the state, and in the economy there is a great need for working people, for people of action. The review of cadres should result in the rearrangement of groups of employees so as to enable them to serve our cause better and to satisfy all those who want an opportunity to work more efficiently.

The Central Committee first secretary confirmed the appropriateness of the emphasis placed by the plenary session on the quality of work performed by basic party organizations and the need to enhance their contacts with party committees and the party apparatus, including its highest echelons. Concrete facts, and efficient reactions to signals will prove to society and non-party people that the party is working effectively. This will make every party member, including the member at the basic organization level, feel stronger because he will know that "my party has chosen the right tasks" and, above all, that "my party has solved a problem."

Wide support from the working class, the working people, and society constitutes a fundamental factor of party power. We are to show society the path of socialist construction. The 10th Congress armed us properly with values helpful in the realization of this task. This chance cannot be lost. The dynamics of our hitherto actions, including the impulses stemming from today's plenary meeting, consolidate the credibility of congress decisions, and confirm the intentions express by the congress.

Speaking on the most urgent needs of youth, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "We must constantly remember the serious losses we suffered among youth, and do everything to prevent their recurrence in the future. Every action launched by the party must be aimed at winning the young for socialism. We must seek out the most effective methods for making young people identify with the policies of the party, for making them identify with the party's program in daily work, in schools and in colleges, and in every field of activity. We must show the young the chances for creative life given by socialism, and chances to fulfill their life and patriotic aspirations given by the line of the 10th Congress."

Against the backdrop of the wide campaign of fighting social ills undertaken by the party several months before the congress, Jaruzelski said that it is necessary to strive for law abidingness, for making every Polish citizen feel that he is equal before the law, that the same law applies to everyone.

Wojciech Jaruzelski concluded by saying that the Central Committee opens its new term with richer than ever resources of fundamental and theoretical assumptions. "Party program was elaborated for the first time in PZPR history," he said. "We also have the 10th PZPR Congress resolution, with a list of definite tasks for the nearest years. We have a socio-economic development plan, and an enormous reserve of conclusions from the pre-congress discussion and the congress debates. The thing here is to transform this comprehensive material into real, effective action."

"The further development of People's Poland depends on the consistence of our implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress resolutions and its programmic thought. The PZPR must become a party of action. I am convinced that our Central Committee will prove to be a committee of action corresponding to the 10th PZPR Congress measure, to the historic tasks the Polish United Workers Party is facing now.

BEDNARSKI INTERVIEWED ON CONGRESS, PARTY TASKS

AU281349 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview given by PZPR Central Committee secretary Henryk Bednarski to Piotr Rzadca: "A Time of Realization" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Rzadca] Someone has correctly noticed that there is no vacation in the party.

[Bednarski] That is correct, because time presses. That, after all, is the logic behind the chief principle of our program -- the country's accelerated development. For we said at the 10th Congress that the program of socialist renewal -- a line of accord, reforms, and struggle -- has proved itself in practice. But the progress achieved in the economy and in sociopolitical life still does not meet our intentions and social expectations.

Therefore we have analyzed in a comprehensive way the reasons behind the delays, such as foreign trade difficulties; the ageing structure of production; continuing bad relations between labor, wages, and prices; and social lack of confidence and passiveness, to say nothing of haste and bureaucratism in solving urgent social problems.

The basic conclusion from this analysis is that we should find ways of more effective action and greater efficiency. [passage omitted]

[Rzadca] Let us try to list those issues that every primary party organization may actively publicize, as well as ways in which they may implement the congress resolutions.

[Bednarski] I would begin by saying that the decisions of the 10th Congress should encourage the party's ideological consolidation. This means that every primary party organization should work out a joint and uniform interpretation of the meaning of congress decisions and the resultant tasks for it. One should acquaint oneself with the documents and decide what to do, comparing one's own situation with the entire party's intentions as contained in these documents.

We have clearly said that we reject all signs of bureaucratism and red tape and wish to act by political methods, such as increasing the energy of party teams within representative bodies, self-managements, trade unions, and social organizations. This means that the most important method of action by a primary party organization is explanation, conviction, inspiration, agitation, and constant dialogue with nonparty people.

We wish to consistently implement the cadres policy rules expressed in the new amendments to the PZPR statute. This means that every primary party organization member must know these rules in order to canvass the best candidates, irrespective of whether or not they belong to the party. [passage omitted]

[Rzadca] Let us look at internal party work. Here too, novel solutions are essential.

[Bednarski] Wojciech Jaruzelski said the following on this subject: "Effectiveness is the basis for everything that we glean from the congress. Only through effectiveness will the quality of our work be verified." We must therefore firmly seek new forms and methods of party work, also making use of modern management methods and techniques. [paragraph continues]

We must combine a high organizational efficiency and effective action by every primary party organization with a consolidation of all the ideological values which encourage the development of a political movement, which is what the party is, after all. The basis for this will be the plan for implementing the 10th Congress resolutions, which we will discuss at the second Central Committee plenum.

USSR'S MARSHAL YEFIMOV VISITS KRAKOW 30 JULY

LD302301 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30: A delegation of the command of the Soviet Air Forces with Marshal of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Nikolayevitsch Yefimov visited Krakow today. The Soviet guests were hosted by Krakow's Vice-President Jan Nowak who delivered a speech on the city's past and present. The Vice-President also emphasized the tradition of friendly ties linking Krakow and Kiev. The guests showed particular interest in the presence of the Leninist tradition. The delegation toured Wawel and other historic places.

LZYREK RECEIVES CSSR ANTI-FASCIST DELEGATION

LD302053 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Poland -- Josef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today in Warsaw received the delegation of the Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Anti-Fascist Fighters, headed by its chairman Frantisek Miseje.

Frantisek Miseje and Josef Kaminski, chairman of the main leadership of the Polish Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, today signed an agreement on cooperation between both organizations. According to the agreement joint effort will be concentrated on deepending mutual cooperation for the preservation of peace. Both organizations will support the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and be active in the struggle against the rebirth of Fascism, Nazism and revanchism in Western Europe, in particular in the FRG.

LE FIGARO VIEWS POLITICAL 'TURNING POINT'

PM221301 Paris LE FIGARO in French 18 Jul 86 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Limited Pardon"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish Sejm was due to adopt measures yesterday benefitting common-law and political prisoners. Unfortunately it seems that this is not a real amnesty but simply "pardons" decided on an individual basis. There is therefore reason to fear that these measures will prove inadequate to make the psychological impact the country is expecting. However, Poland seems to be at a turning point once again, torn between a new hope and an underlying anxiety about the future. In these early days of summer the situation after the 10th Congress is in fact characterized by:

1 -- The strengthening of General Jaruzelski's position: The congress was a great personal success for the general. He received Mr Gorbachev's blessing and completely crushed the offensive launched by the party "hard-liners" (especially the Warsaw apparatus). During the first plenum, he took out of his pocket a list of the names of the new leadership members and nobody thought of making any comment. The general therefore now has more room to maneuver than he had before. He could now make progress in the framework of the present situation, provided that he is capable of doing so.

2 -- Signs of greater flexibility without touching the structures of the system: Some gestures seem to show that the general is aware of the need for internal detente. Stefan Bratkowski, a well-known oppositionist, has been offered another job in the press, "I would have accepted," he told me, "but I was required to meet with Deputy Interior Minister General Ciaston and I did not see the need to do so."

Similarly the head of state has just had a 3 and 1/2 hour meeting with Kucowna, the famous actress who has links with the opposition. According to reliable witnesses, the conversation was frank, even moving. At the end the actress, who is suffering from cancer, told the general: "I may die soon, but I will die happy because I experienced 16 months of freedom in my homeland." To which the head of state apparently replied: "Madam, I respect your feelings and I know they are shared by the majority of our fellow citizens."

Need for Some Reforms

"But what is the situation in practice? General Jaruzelski refuses to allow the structures of the system to be changed. However, he is determined to make them both more efficient (through the economic reform) and relatively more democratic (through change in the electoral law and the creation of various consultative bodies). However, not only does he not see the need for dialogue with credible representatives of opinion, but he is determined to step up the struggle against those who want to remain in the opposition, whereas in his view opportunities have now been created for action within the framework of the system.

3 -- The risk of an explosion in the medium term: There is reason to fear that these measures are totally inadequate to improve the country's political climate and to enable it to overcome the serious economic crisis. However, Gen Jaruzelski is likely to come under cross fire soon. His desire to restructure industry will put the very powerful heavy industry lobby on the warpath. The economic reform, which has been speeded up, is already prompting an outcry from broad sections of the party apparatus and the administration. The new trade unions have no hesitation in trying to establish some credibility by playing a demagogic hand. The vital new economic austerity measures will lead to new sacrifices from a population which is already hostile. All this could lead to a combination of worrying factors and produce a very explosive mixture.

Indeed, the history of People's Poland shows that all the big explosions have been sparked off by a clash between the machinations of a section of the "establishment" and popular discontent. Everything depends on Gen Jaruzelski. If he shows imagination and dynamism he could still -- without affecting the foundations of the system but by talking the reforms further -- be reconciled with the Polish population without loosing Mr. Gorbachev's support. But will he be capable of doing that?

LORANC-LED PZPR CC STUDY GROUP VISITS PCP

LD291936 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Lisbon, July 29 -- A PUWP CC study group led by head of ideological department Wladyslaw Loranc visited Portugal at the invitation from Portuguese Communist Party (PCP) CC. The delegation arrived in Portugal to get acquainted with the implementation of the resolution of the 11th Extraordinary Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party and to discuss state and prospects of development of relations between the parties. The delegation was received by PCP CC secretary General Alvaro Cunhal. During the talk the sides stressed good state of bilateral relations and discussed lines of their further development.

The group also held talks with representatives of PCP leadership Sergio Vilarigues and Carlos Costa and paid a visit to the Assembly of the Republic. Head of the PCP Parliamentary group Carlos Brito briefed the delegation on the activity of Communist deputies aimed to protect democratic gains of the revolution of April 25, 1974.

The PUWP CC Delegation also visited the province of Alentejo where it got acquainted with the work of municipal councils in which power is executed by the United People's Alliance (APU) founded on communists' initiative. The delegation toured factories and farmers' cooperatives and familiarized itself the work of PCP territorial links.

The Polish delegation held talks with representatives of the leadership of the biggest Portuguese trade union organization (CGTP) -- Intersindical Nacional -- and the leadership of the Union of Communist Youth of Portugal.

At the end of the visit Wladyslaw Loranc gave an extensive interview for a left-wing daily O DIARIO concerning PUWP and Poland's policy in the light of resolutions of the 10 PUWP Congress.

MEXICAN NOTE ON DELHI DECLARATION RECEIVED

LD310811 Warsaw PAP in English 0640 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30: Referring to the Mexican aide-memoire, handed at the Polish Foreign Ministry and concerning the summoning of a meeting of the authors of the Delhi Declaration, PAP journalist wrote:

Soviet peace initiatives, and above all Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal of January 15, this year, on ridding manking from nuclear weapons by the end of this centruy, are drawing increasing interest and support worldwide.

More and more countries, linked by one common desire to prevent a nuclear war and to prevent the arms race from being spread in space, are joining the current of peaceful undertakings.

These endeavours have been reflected, among other things, in the New Delhi Declaration of January 28, 1985. But, at a time when the Soviet side makes incessant efforts to gather confidence-building measures, which was reflected in the recent speech of Mikhail Gorbachev in Vladivostok, the U.S. Administration's standpoint fails to arouse excessive optimism. The U.S. side shows no signs of meeting halfway the Soviet proposals on arms reduction and liquidation. This attitude of Washington must arise concern of the world opinion.

This is exactly why leaders of the six states-signatories to the New Delhi Declaration have found summoning the second summit meeting necessary to prompt peace activities.

The fact that it is planned to be held in Mexico confirms the important position of that large Latin American country in the line of those desiring to save our planet form a nuclear catastrophe.

COMMITTEE REVIEWS FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD301910 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30 -- The government committee for economic relations with other countries met here today to discuss the realization of tasks ensuing from the 10th PUWP Congress resolutions.

The main topics discussed during the meeting, chaired by Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda, included the fulfilling of tasks in trade with the USSR, the course of implementation of the law on joint ventures and the state of co-production ties with capitalist countries and prospects to develop them.

Under the agreement on trade and payments between Poland and the USSR in the years 1986-1990, bilateral commodity turnover is to total some 74 billion rubles. Soviet Union's share in Poland's foreign trade will rise from 37 per cent last year to more than 40 per cent in 1990.

The planned average annual growth rate of exports of 9.3 per cent should make it possible to balance this turnover in the current five-year period.

The committee favourable assessed activities in the field of providing information and promoting the law on joint ventures. It stated that the current, first stage should end in an earlier presentation of detailed financial-banking regulations which should be as simple as possible.

The committee deemed as encouraging the results of a survey carried out by the Polish chamber of foreign trade which indicated that Polish enterprises show a fairly big interest in entering into joint ventures with foreign partners.

The committee came out in favour of energetic moves aimed at making use of the opportunities offerred by the law. Participants in the meeting were of the opinion that foreign trade enterprises should actively seek potential foreign partners, through, for example, further promotion of the law abroad.

The committee obliged the ministries and recommended central unions of cooperatives to immediately verify the lists of concrete domains, subjects and enterprises in which it would be purposeful to set up joint ventures.

The thing is to facilitate the talks currently under way as well as future negotiations with foreign partners who show interest in participating in such ventures. The committee recommended to analyse experiences of other socialist countries in the realization of joint ventures and to draw conclusions which could be applied in Poland's economic realities.

In recent years, Poland recorded a major drop in co-production turnover with capitalist countries. Though since 1984 a tangible growth of turnover tookplace in this field but it is still far from its state of 19980 and the existing possibilities. [sentence as reeived]

Among external causes of this decrease there are economic restrictions against Poland which resulted in a drop in the number of new agreements and difficulties with extending the already concluded ones. The economic situation in the capitalist countries has also changed and, in face of increasing unemployment, they are unwilling to seek chances for co-production abroad. On the other hand, the home industry has major problems in conforming to sharp quality and material standards indispensable in co-production and in keeping to the timetable of supplies.

The committee recommended industrial ministries to analyse possibilities to expand the number of co-production agreements and, along with foreign trade units, to analyse foreign co-production offers. The committee deemed it indispensable for the programmes of development of individual industrial branches to take into account subjects suitable for co-production and opportunities created by the law on joint ventures.

The government committee for economic relations with other countries also adopted the timetable of work for the second half of this year. The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

SEJM PRESIDIUM REVIEWS CONTROL BOARD'S REPORT

LD301956 Warsaw PAP in English 1909 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 30 -- The Sejm (parliament) Presidium today reviewed and acknowledged a report by the Supreme Board of Control (NIK) on its work in 1985 presented by NIK President Tadeusz Hupalowski and the opinions and motions of Sejm committees.

While highly assessing NIK's work, the Sejm Presidium stressed that NIK is an extremely important source of information and motions used by the Sejm and its bodies in their control work. The Presidium pointed to favourable effects of closer cooperation between NIK, Sejm committees and voivodship deputies' groups.

The SEJM Presidium underscored the significance of ties between socio-political control performed by the Sejm and the professional one carried out by NIK which helps to marshal various spheres of economic, financial, organizational and administrative work. Participants in the meeting with satisfaction noted NIK's attainments in strengthening and stabilizing order, including foundations of economic reform, and in eliminating adverse phenomena from socio-economic life.

NIK's control activity was found to well serve the realization of constitutional tasks by the Sejm, people's councils, and central and local bodies of state administation.

The Sejm Presidium also reviewed the timetable of Sejm meetings in the autumn session, issues related to the implementation of the Sejm's new regulations and motions from the joint meeting of the Sejm and government presidia.

GLOWCZYK ATTENDS SKIERNIEWICE VOIVODSHIP PLENUM

LD302329 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1739 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] A PZPR voivodship committee plenum in Skierniewice discussed tasks in popularizing and implementing the resolution of the 10th PZPR Congress.

The plenum elected Leszek Miller, former head of the PZPR Central Committee Youth, Physical Culture, and Tourism Department, as the new voivodship first secretary. Jan Glowczyk who was present at the plenum thanked former First Secretary Franciszek Wirski and informed his listeners that he is being transferred to work in cooperatives.

BRIEFS

POLAR EXPEDITION CONCLUDES -- Warsaw, July 30: A group of 10 Polish scientists of the Polish Academy of Sciences have returned today from their 12-month expedition to Spitsbergen, the longest one in the history of Polish polar research. "Apart from routine geophysical surveying," head of the expedition Stanislaw Misztal told PAP, "our main task was to study the ionosphere. We were aided by the U.S. satellite Hilat which also provided us with necessary information about glaciers". [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 30 Jul LD]

CEAUSESCU MEETS FOREIGN CP LEADERS IN NEPTUN

Tunisian CP Leader

AU301856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 30/7/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, met, on July 30, with Mohamed Harmet. secretary-general of the Tunisian Communist Party, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview, held in an atmosphere of warm friendship, some questions of the international communist and worker movement, of the struggle for democracy, peace, collaboration and understanding among nations were approached.

In this framework, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out the role incumbent on communist and worker parties in the strengthening of the unity of action of the democratic and progressive forces in each country in the struggle for the defence of working people's rights and liberties, the ensurance of economic and social progress. Stress was laid on the importance of strengthening the collaboration and solidarity among the communist and worker parties in order to solve, in people's interests, the major contemporary issues.

President Nicolae Ceausescu set forth Romania's position on the need to halt the dangerous course of events toward confrontation and war, to pass on to disarmament, nuclear in the first place.

Emphasis was placed on the importance of the programme advanced by the Soviet Union regarding the achievement of nuclear disarmament and of the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries on cutting conventional weapons, troops and military spending. The translation into life of these measures would make an important contribution to the assertion of a new policy of detente, understanding and broad collaboration among nations, to the building of a world without weapons and wars.

In connection with the situation in Africa, references was made to the two parties, solidarity with the fight of the Namibian people led by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], for independence, with the struggle of all African people for the eradication of colonialism, the abolition of the racist and apartheid policies, for the consolidation of their national independence and economic and social progress.

During the interview, the importance was evinced of the strengthening of the collaboration and unity of action of the developing countries, of the non-aligned states, for a global settlement of underdevelopment issues, including the inordinately high foreign debts which burden these countries, for the establishment of a new world economic order, to ensure the faster thriving of all people, of the lagging ones in particular.

Canadian CP Leader

AU301903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1986 -- On July 30 RCP General secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, met William Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, who is visiting Romania upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP, at the Neptun resort.

During the talks that proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, the sides informed mutually on the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties and exchanged views on the development of the relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Canada, and on the evolution of the current international situation.

The sides brought to the fore both parties' concern over the international situation that turns worse as a consequence of a continuing arms race, nuclear in the first place, of intensifying military conflicts as well as owing to the deteriorating economic situation of the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under the circumstances everything is needed to be done to end the dangerous evolution of events towards confrontation and war, to halt the arms race, to implement a new complex programme of general disarmament that should place nuclear disarmament at its core. In the context the sides underscored the importance of the programme proposed by the Soviet Union regarding nuclear disarmament and the liquidation of these weapons until the year 2000. The sides also highlighted the importance of the proposals issued by the states participant in the Warsaw Treaty regarding a twenty-five percent diminishing of the conventinal weapons, effectives and military spending until the year [words indistinct] they stressed that in view of a recovery of the international climate very important are the elimination of force and of the threat of force from the interstate relations and the settlement of the conflicts existing in various regions of the world exclusively by way of negotiations. They highlighted the need for work to be done to halt the nuclear tests, the siting of further intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, to eliminate the existing ones, to diminish the conventional arms and the military spending, to create a climate of confidence and security.

During the talks they reasserted the resolve of the RCP and of the Communist Party of Canada to work to strengthen the unity, solidarity and collaboration between the communist and worker parties, based on the principles of fully equal rights, mutual confidence and esteem, the observance of each party's right to independently work out, free from any foreign interference, its political line, its revolutionary ways and means, in keeping with the realities and specific historic, national and social conditions in the respective country.

Nicolae Ceausescu and William Kashtan underscored the wish of the two parties to develop their collaboration, to cooperate with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with all the progressive, antiimperialist forces in the struggle for peace, for the economic and social progress of all the peoples, for a better and juster world on our planet. Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, participated in the interview.

GIOSAN RECEIVES BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIAN

AU281809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 28/7/1986 -- On July 28 Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan was called on by Stan Newens, British deputy in the Western European Parliament, who is visiting Romania upon the invitation of the Romanian Group in the Interparliamentary Union.

During the interview the sides exchanged opinions on the contribution parliaments and parliamentarians can make to developing the bilateral relations as well as on the ways to expand the collaboration within the Interparliamentary Union and other international bodies in view of promoting a climate of peace, confidence and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world. The guest also conducted talks with the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

COMMISSION SESSION, TALKS WITH CHILEAN OFFICIALS

AU301904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1986 -- Between July 28 and 30 Bucharest hosted the third session of the Joint Romanian-Chilean Economic Commission. The two delegations, headed by Chairman Nicolae Andrei, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ramon Valdes Rosos, undersecretary, the Ministry of Foreign Relations of Chile, looked into possibilities to develop the Romanian-Chilean economic cooperation, to expand and diversify the bilateral exchanges of goods.

While in Romania, the head of the Chilean delegation for the joint commission called on Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs, Adrian Stoica, minister of the petrochemical industry, and on the management of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry.

TIMISOARA MEETING MARKS CUBAN NATIONAL DAY

AU291637 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1547 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/7/1986 -- On the occasion of the thirty-third anniversary of Cuba's national insurrection day, on July twenty-nine Timisoara hosted a festive meeting in which representatives of the local party and state bodies, of mass and public organizations as well as many working people participated. Members of the Bucharest embassy of the Republic of Cuba attended. During the meeting the floor was taken by Gheorghe Zoita, deputy chairman of the Timisoara SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] Municipal Council, who evoked the significance of the celebrated event and presented the successes achieved by the Cuban people in building the new system, showing that today Cuba is a socialist state in full economic and social development. In the years of the socialist construction, the speaker said, the relations of collaboration and friendship between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Cuba, between the two countries have witnessed a continuous expansion, the decisive contribution in this respect being made by the fruitful interviews and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Fidel Castro Ruz.

In his address Juan Cardenas, Bucharest charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba, pointed out the historic importance of the Cuban national insurrection in the heroic struggle waged by the Cuban people for social justice, for the country's independence and freedom, bringing to the fore the achievements made, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, along the path of implementing the tasks set by the third congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. Referring to the good Romanian-Cuba relations of friendship and collaboration, the speaker undescored them to witness a continuous amplification on multiple planes, according to the understanding reached at summit level, this meeting the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

REPORTAGE ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Gacic's Report

LD301951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Our task at today's session of the Central Committee is to discuss the proposed orientation programs of work of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium and to determine the key issues of our activity over the next 12 months. This was stressed by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his introductory report on the program of work of the LCY Central Committee. In doing this we must bear in mind that the 13th LCY Congress and the LC Congresses and conferences which preceded it, conducted a comprehensive critical analysis of the overall situation in our society and, in particular, of socioeconomic relations, the further development of socialist self-management, ideological trends and tendencies both in society and the LC itself and that they also helped to formulate the LC's stance as regards these issues. On the basis of these the LC organizations and organs and, by implication, the LCY Central Committee, have had their priority tasks clearly determined. The proposed programs are an attempt to concretize these tasks and to determine the paths of their further realization.

As a result of a broad democratic debate and advancement of various arguments, the stance adopted at the congress has incorporated all the creative potentials possessed by the majority of party members. Only resolute and meaningful action on the part of the LC -- from the LCY Central Committee down to each basic LC organization -- in implementing the congress orientations and its concrete and discernible results will prove that the efforts invested in the search for the most suitable solutions have not been wasted.

The unanimously-voiced demand for a speedier emergence out of the crisis situation sets before the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium great tasks and responsibilities of mobilizing the members into action to resolve the key problems of our society. In planning our future work we must focus most attention on those issues conspicuous for their topicality, those which are met with most fierce resistance and differences in views and where the action so far failed to produce the necessary effects. If these issues are to be tackled successfully concrete political answers and organized action on the part of the LC are needed.

It is an imperative in the present situation that sessions of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium and also of any other LC organ or organization result in concrete political action designed to change the situation and relations in society. A constant critical assessment of this activity and establishing where the specific responsibility for the failure to carry out the set tasks lies must become an indispensable feature of the daily activity of the LC organs and organization, more so now than ever before. For, mistakes in the realization of our policy give rise to mistrust and lack of confidence in the LC's capacity and ability to resolve any problem successfully.

This obliges the LC organizations and organs to change their manner of activity, to do away with inertia, routine and narrow empiricism in their work.

If the LCY Central Committee, its bodies and organs, are to improve and change the method and manner of their work they must consider every single issue in the light of overall relations within the LCY and the realization of its leading ideopolitical role in society. We must always proceed from the fact that those movements and societies which are capable of mobilizing their own creative forces most rapidly enjoy most successful development. This implies that the most suitable and best method of work for the LC is that which, through action, is capable of mobilizing the majority of the LC organs and organizations in the preparations and adoption of stance and decisions and which calls for their responsible participation in the implementation of the established tasks.

It can be inferred from the proposed programs that, for many good reasons, the most important tasks facing the Central Committee, its Presidium and all the other LCY organs and organizations are concentrated on the sphere of socioeconomic relations. The main objective is, through action on the part of communists and the activity by the appropriate organs and in line with the long-term program of economic stabilization, to prevent further exacerbation of the economic crisis and to create conditions for a more stable economic activity. The congress resolutely reiterated the call for a consistent realization and faster implementation of the long-term program and for the ideopolitical differences which have emerged in its implementation to be surmounted more rapidly, Gacic stressed.

Without any hesitation the LC must heighten the responsibility for the implementation of the specific measures designed to consolidate the material basis of associated labor, to increase the economy's share in the distribution of income and to bring all the mechanism of the economic system and the current economic policy in line with the requirements of the stabilization program. By its call for the formulation for specific programs for pooling labor and resources on the basis of self-managment in the united Yugoslav market and for their realization and the elimination of the autarchic way of development, the working class is putting to the test all communists and their organs and organizations. It is an imperative that a comprehensive system of motiviating workers for work and the use of social resources in line with the LCY Central Committee's stance on the realization of the workers' constitutional position in the distribution and control of income and means of social reproduction is established as soon as possible.

The LCY Central Committee's stance enjoins all communists to fight, in all the institutions of the system, for the introduction of the systemic mechanisms and overall relations which will make it possible for associated labor to become a real proponent of the economic and social development, fully responsible for the consequences of decisions that it makes itself. In this way its dependence on state and political organs will be inevitably weakened.

New more compact forms of the communists' action organizations in basic, work and composite organizations, large systems communities and organizations should contribute to a more efficient development and realization of the LCY's policy vis a vis associated labor. In line with the new statutory provision, the activity in reexamining the existing, and creating new forms of organization, should be intensified in order to create the conditions necessary for more united and efficient political activity and for heightening the responsibility of members of LC organizations and organs in associated labor.

In the coming period,the LCY and its Central Committee will be faced with many significant tasks in the sphere of the political system of socialist self-management. The critical analysis of all the aspects of the political system and its functioning as well as the public debate about these issues will result in concrete changes in the SFRY Constitution, the constitutions of the republics and provinces, in the law on associated labor and in other systemic laws. All this obliges the LCY Central Committee to make a timely assessment of the ideopolitical aspects of the constitutional changes and to establish the LC's tasks in accordance with the stance adopted at the 13th LCY Congress. Through its activity the Central Committee must ensure that the activity aimed at improving the political system of socialist self-management is not reduced to mere normative-legal changes but that, at the same time, other forms of political activity are developed which will be of significance for the system's more efficient functioning, the secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, stressed.

The strategic commitments of the LC and the tasks set by the congress enjoin the Central Committee to establish the origin of all the obstacles and resistance to the practical activity of the LC members, organizations and organs leading the organized socialist forces and to determine clear tasks. Unless the LC makes necessary practical changes in the way it realizes its role in the Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists will lose its ability to initiate a large-scale mobilization of the working people and citizens, it will inevitably lose itself in unproductive forum-type work and sink deeper into factionalism. This is therefore one of the first issues to be tackled by this Central Committee.

In a crisis situation -- when the differences in views regarding all the topical issues of our socioeconomic life are becoming ever deeper, when various routes and solutions are being offered to us -- it is the Central Committee's duty to develop and establish action unity within the LCY much faster and to secure, in that way, a more efficient resolution to society's key problems. At the very outset of its mandate this Central Committee must conduct a more detailed analysis of the current aspects of the LC's ideological and action unity in implementing the stance and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress.

As you already know, the 13th Congress devoted great attention to the issues of our country's foreign policy and the LCY's international cooperation and established its tasks in that connection. We propose a special session of the Central Committee to discuss this set of issues from the point of view of the implementation of the congress tasks. I would also like to put forward two more reasons for the session:

First, the international situation and trends indicate that we have, ahead of us, a period of an even more intensified struggle for peace, disarmament and for the development of more equal international economic and political relations. As a result, certain tasks will arise for our country after the eighth conference of the nonaligned countries in Harare.

The topicality of, and the need for, establishing a clearly-defined ideopolitical stance has forced the Central Committee to discuss other important and significant issues as well -- from the current ideopolitical trends in society, the further development of intranational relations and strengthening of brotherhood and unity, to discussing and adopting a number of other specific documents, decisions and measures.

The timely consideration of the key social issues by the Central Committee at this session and the adoption of a clear stance is, certainly, a vital but not a sufficient guarantee that the agreed upon commitments would be efficiently implemented and that the Central Committee's role as an organizer and initiator of broad-based political actions and movement, would be realized.

The Central Committee must change its method of work and overall activity in line with the demands voiced at the 13th LCY Congress.

The focus of its activity must be shifted more resolutely and rapidly from sessions and paper mountains to concrete creative political actions which would be conducive to changes in the social situation and relations. To concentrate on the key issues of our society and the working class, without making numerous conclusions and stances, to resist unnecessary dilemmas and discussions about the issues already discussed and considered, in other words, to focus on the realization of the congress's task, is the fundamental task of the LCY and its Central Committee.

The public debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee as well as the last congress have demonstrated that precisely because of insufficient expertise in the LC organs and organizations many of our actions failed to be completed or realized.

Outstanding issues, problems and shortcomings in the work of the LC and of its organs, in particular, are accumulating. This primarily refers to the increasingly current practice of forum-like work and the inadequate links between the leaderships and the party grassroots, the absence of responsibility, inadequate capacity to carry out and monitor the realizaion of the adopted stance and tasks. The main problem lies in the fact that we cannot continue in the old manner but are not adequately or properly trained to the new way. There must be an end to the practice employed by many LC organizations and organs and their members who operate by imposing their stance, by using the power of authority instead of the path of democratic dialogue and the force of argument, revolutionary conscience and experience. It is of historical importance for the LC to maintain a constant, lively and direct link with the working class, the working people and citizens while at the same time ridding itself of the ties with state organs and managing and technical structures.

A lot of work and struggle will, of course, be needed to overcome successfully the present deficiency in the action capacity of the LC organizations and its members. To a large extent the results will depend on the capacity, level of organization and readiness of the LC organs faster to change their own practice and method of work. All the research work so far, as well as our direct experience, indicate that most time is being spent on activities in preparing and discussing stance and conclusions while only one third of that time is used to implement these. The LC is not a club for cherishing the traditions of rhetoric and nice ideas. It is an organization of revolutionary action which only through concrete struggle and every-day work can enhance its authority, reputation and influence among the working class. It is understandable that consultations about the directions of activity are the prerequisite for any even slightly serious political work, but concrete political work which alters the situation in accordance with the established stands is the only proper criteria of value.

By concentrating on the real problems of everyday life and of the LC activity and by constantly analyzing the way in which the adopted stance and commitments are being implemented, the LCY Central Committee will considerably influence changes in the behavior and attitude of all other LC organs and organizations and other institutions of the political system to their own tasks. Members of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium, delegated to other social bodies, organs and sociopolitical organizations at the federal level, are expected to assume a more enterprising and active attitude which, however, requires an overall enhancement of the influence by the LCY organs in these bodies and institutions. This is of particular importance in the present difficult socioeconomic situation when the LCY is expected, through its delegations and delegates to these organizations and organs, to instill an atmosphere of activity and to fight for the recognition of its own ideopolitical stance and assessments. Regular reporting to the Central Committee and the Presidium about the problems which they encounter in their work and at the same time a more active attitude on the part of these organs when adopting an ideopolitical stance, must become a permanent practice in our work, Gacic said.

The value and efficacy of the Central Committee's stance and conclusions will be determined by the degree to which they become a component of real social relations and by its direct work on their implementation in concrete working and living environments. The activity by members of the Central Committee in basic and municipal LC organizations is therefore of great importance. We must organize ourselves for this kind of activity and for concrete political work which will serve the development of LC's policy and the monitoring of its implementation and for which we, together with the LC organizations, will be fully responsible. An active involvement at the grassroots level in the search for the most effective solutions and not a passive presence at routine sessions of political aktivs must become everyday practice in our work and involvement.

The Presidium's new statutory position and role calls for a new form of relations with the Central Committee and also for a considerably different method of the way the Presidum, as the Central Committee's executive-political organ, operates. It must be more determined in breaking with the practice of generalized discussions which inevitably hinder it from performing its main executive-political and organizational functions and forces it into a position where it gradually has to take over from the Central Committee the function of the policy creator or to waste time in futile discussions without concrete outcome. The Presidium's work must, to maximum extent, be that of negotiating and determining the method in which the Central Committee's stance and policy are to be implemented, of constantly monitoring their realization in an organized manner and of taking or proposing measures for implementing the adopted stance.

In its function of executing the LCY Central Committee's policies, the Presidium must pay constant attention to the issue of coordinating its work with that of the executive-political organs of the Central and provincial committees of the LC as well as that of the organs and bodies at the federal level. The realization of the adopted policy is inconceivable without an organized and coordinated work both in the LCY and in society as a whole. The method of collective work with maximum reliance on the initiatives and proposals from the party grassroots and a more extensive use of scientific, professional and other creative protentials of our society, are an indispensable prerequisite for the realization of the established role of the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium.

In order to enable the Central Committee successfully to carry out the tasks set by the congress -- the tasks which were proposed and concretized in the draft program of work -- and to operate as a genuine center of determining and implementing LCY policies, it is constantly necessary to tighten the responsibility of the Central and provincial LC committees as regards both the democratic process of formulating a united LCY policy and its implementation. In responding to the demands of the congress and those stemming from new statutory solutions, it will be necessary to focus particular attention on the creation of new forms of work and improvements in the existing practical forms of work, which will enable a more efficient and meaningful process of formulating the LCY policy and at the same time ensure its consistent implementation. This must clearly reflect the responsibility of the LC Central Committee [in the republics] and provincial committees. The demand put at the congress was that this Central Committee should, to a larger extent than previously, examine and be aware of the situation, activity and the way in which LCY policy is being implemented and that certain situations and the activity within the republican and provincial LC's, which are not in line with the LCY policy and which weaken and disrupt the unity in the LC should be included among the issues which the Central Committee should discuss, intervene and find solutions to. This obligation also stemms from the new, clearer and more comprehensive statutory solutions concerning the relationship between the LCY organs and the LC organs in the republics and provinces and their commitments and responsibilities towards one another must ensure that in practice, as well, democratic centralism, as the general basis of overall relations in the LCY, becomes both an expression of and condition for a more dynamic democratic action unity and broad-based creative activity of the LCY members.

The orientation program of the Presidium's work stems from the program orientations of the Central Committee itself. This is in line with the Presidium's new executive-political role. Precisely for this reason the Presidium will adopt its work program only after the program of the work of the Central Committee has been adopted. The majority of the issues to be considered by the Presidium are those which will facilitate the implementation of the adopted policy or which concern the drawing up of proposed stance and conclusions to be discussed or adopted by the Central Committee. The program of the Presidium's work incorporates all the other issues which the Presidium usually deals with within its established purview. It is our orientation greatly to reduce the number of sessions but at the same time to intensify the overall activity of the Presidium's members and of its executive secretaries between the sessions through their direct contacts and talks in the basic and municipal LC organizations, through work in commissions, aktivs and other institutions of the political system. The programs of the work of the Central Committee and its Presidium should be regarded as orientational and open to amendments and changes. This arises from the need to analyze more profoundly the messages and tasks of the congress as well as from the requirements and necessities of life and everyday practice.

If the role of the Central Committee and its Presidium is to be successfully realized and their tasks carried out, and if every member of the Central Committee is to contribute to the development of the policy and stance and if they are to become more involved at the grassroots level and in order that they can react on time to the events and relations in the political life, they must be regularly and timely informed about all the facts relevant to their political work. The present method of providing political information within the LCY is to a large extent one-sided, lacking in an analytical and party-type approach and is reduced to the mere registering of facts. For this reason, in developing and formulating its stands and policy, the LC does not make adequate use of practical experience and the results of the activity by basic and other LC organizations.

More frequently it relies soley on the analysis and views of state organs. All this calls for a more comprehensive analysis of these issues so that the system of briefing in the LC and even in the Central Committee could serve a more efficient fulfilment of the established tasks and so that it can be constantly promoted and considerably improved, he stressed.

For today's session you also received draft decisions on setting up commissions of the LCY Central Committee. As you have already seen, these will be the commissions of the Central Committee which already exist. There is no need, I believe, to further explain their setting up. In proposing their structure we tried to take into account the work engagements of their members and the class-social and national structure. We also tried to avoid parity as regards the members and make sure that the republican and provincial LC's and also the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army are equally represented. In our opinion, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and executive secretaries should not be members of the Central Committee commissions, but they should, in keeping with their specific responsibilities in the Presidium, participatre in the work of corresponding commissions. Also, the chairmen of the LC Central and provincial Committees' commissions should not, by their office, be members of the LCY Central Committee commissions, but only be invited to sessions if needed.

Apart from the Central Committee commissions, whose forming was proposed for today's session, the Presidium will carry out a detailed and comprehensive analysis and propose to the Central Committee the setting up of new commissions of the LCY Central Committee, if it is judged that new Cental Committee commissions should be formed. Considered so far are commissions for, the ideological training of young peple; ideological questions of education; science and culture; and the development of intranational relations. A discussion at this session should contribute to a more definite orientation in relation to the need for forming these and possibly other LCY Central Committee commissions.

As you have already seen, apart from the existing commissions of the Presidium, the LCY Central Committee Presidium also formed two commissions which we did not have in the previous intercongress period. These are the Commissions for Socio-Economic Relations and Economic and Technological Development; and the Commission for Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management. The new commissions have been made necessary by the many complex tasks of the LCY in these spheres and the need to implement the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress through a more direct involvement of the broadest possible circle of Central Committee members, as well as scientific, expert, and public workers who could contribute to more effective solutions required by the socialist self-managing development of society. This should on no account reduce the responsibilities of other corresponding institutions of the system, but, on the contrary, reinforce the struggle of communists in these institutions for the realization of adopted stands, by means of analyzing the ideopolitical aspects of social issues within the commissions competence.

The commissions, and also the working-political bodies of the LCY Central Committee, are primarily expected to become much more open, to discuss specific social issues, to come up with concrete proposals, and to participate more in the work of the Central Committee as well as other LCY organs. The commissions should, to great extent, contribute to the ideopolitical training of LC organizations and organs in their examining of and resolving of specific questions concerning social practice and awareness, the improvement of the concerning social practice and awareness, the improvement of the content, forms, and methods of ideopolitical activity, the consolidation and implementation of the vanguard role of the LC, theoretical excelling and others.

The commissions of the Central Committee and the Presidium involve more than three-quarters of LC members and a large number of eminent specialists from all aspects of life. As it is, the Central Committee and the Presidium which propose and elect representatives for many forms of SAWP activity and other social and self-managing organs and bodies, it should be made certain that every LC member is engaged in some of these forms, in order that they contribute as directly as possible to the realization of congress resolutions and stands to be established by the LCY Central Committee.

Finally, I propose to the Central Committee the adoption of the orientational work program for the period July 1986 to July 1987. By its adoption we take responsibility before the LC membership and society as a whole for resolving those questions which are contained in the program. These issues will not be placed on the agendas of our sessions so that we can take stands and make conclusions, but so that we can resolve them, helped by the efforts of all Yugoslavia's communists; so that we can go ahead, more resolutely paving the way and opening up prospects for the further development of socialist self-managing relations based on Tito's course, as well as for the speedier material development of the country.

I also propose that the Central Committee should pass decisions on the education and composition of the LCY Central Committee commissions.

Members of the LCY Central Committee presidium and executive secretaries are already actively involved in republican and provincial LC organizations according to a particular schedule, and at one of the coming LCY Central Committee sessions we will establish the schedule of engagements and duties of Central Committee members of specific LC municipal organizations, Radisa Gacic said.

Ckrebic's Speech

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["Text" of introductory speech by Dusan Ckrebic at LCY Central Committee session on 30 July]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- Immediately following the 13th LCY Congress, numerous activities were set in motion in the organs and organizations of the LC and elsewhere in society aimed at assessing the current problems and measures for implementing the economic and development policies of our country this year, stressed Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, speaking on the realization of the development and economic policies in 1986. Exchanges of views on these questions, including within the framework of preparations for this session of the LCY Central Committee as well, have been taking place during this month, particularly in the LCY Central Committee Presidium and organs of the republican central and provincial committees, as well as in other federal, republican and provincial organs and organizations.

All these activities have convincingly indicated above all the seriousness, complexity and severity of the economic situation in which our country currently finds itself and also the need for determined action by the LC in order to, by mobilizing all forces in society, remove the sources of economic instability by means of the consistant implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

From the material from the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the FEC that has been prepared for this session of the Central Committee, the basic economic trends can be seen, and some positive results, but also the full extent and severity of the numerous problems with which we are faced. In the course of this year, certain results have been achieved in increasing industrial production and employment, as well as some growth in labor productivity. However, positive trends in these areas are very low and are still not based on permanent foundations and qualitative elements of business activity. What is most worrysome is the fast increase in prices and the cost of living, which is tending to speed up. Trends in the field of exports and economic relations with other cuntries as a whole are exceptionally unfavorable.

From January to June this year overall exports of goods reduced by 3.8 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Imports of goods are also somewhat lower, and the importation of reproduction materials is particularly low. We have arrived at an increased trade deficit and a reduction of the coverage of imports by exports. As is well known, all forms of expenditure are above the level of the established policy and available income, which not only leads to the further increase in inflation, but also further weakens the material basis of associated labor and the accumulative and reproductive capability of the economy. At the same time, losses in the economy are continuing to grow. In the first quarter of this year alone they were equal to the entire figure for last year.

As is well known, the FEC and the SFRY Assembly have, within the framework of their competence, obligations and responsibilities, and in this by no means easy economic situation in the country, resorted to taking a series of operative measures of economic policy from the arsenal of what is possible under current circumstances, with the aim of, above all, speeding up production, stimulating exports, reducing the presure of costs on the economy and increasing its material basis, ensuring the reduction of all forms of expenditure to within the framework of the established policy and available resources, and to bridle the increase in inflation as a whole.

The said assessments of the economic situation in the country, and the measures and activities being taken in society to stabilize it have basically given the LCY Central Committee Presidium a strong reason to suggest to the LCY Central Committee that it examine current ideopolitical questions relating to the implementation of the development and economic policies for this year.

The Presidium considered that the LCY Central Committee should above all be acquainted promptly and fully with the present unfavorable economic trends in the country, the activities and measures that the competent organs and institutions in the system, as well as the sociopolitical organizations in the federation and republics and provinces, are taking in order to remove their causes and alleviate the negative consequences of such trends, and that in keeping with the assessment of the situation, and proceeding from the orientations of the 13th LCY Congress, it should further specify the immedate tasks of the LC and other socialist forces in this area and thus, on its part, give a new impetus and stimulus to all subjects of society in the struggle for economic stabilization.

I would particularly like to stress that the said key assessments of the economic situation and economic trends this year are given in almost all the reports and information of the central and provincial committees of the LC which, within the framework of preparations for this session have been examined in the Presidium of the LC Central Committee.

Although in certain reports greater emphasis is given to certain questions and problems that primarily arise out of the respective structure of the economy and specific situations in certain environments, the assessment is stressed everywhere that if the unfavorable tendencies in economic currents continue, not only the realization of the basic aims and tasks of economic and development policy of this year will be brought into question, but all this could be seriously reflected in the overall political situation in the country and could threaten our overall stability.

It can also be seen from the material, that in all republics and provinces, appropriate activities are being undertaken in the LC and society in order to realize the adopted development and economic policies and the policy of economic stabilization, although the impression is given that the intensity of the activities varies and that there are varying degrees of emphasis on individual directions in these activities. This is all the more reason why today's session of the LCY Central Committee should ensure and contribute with its stands to the maximum harmonization and unity of efforts of the LC in pursuing a joint course toward a way out of the economic crisis and terminating the unfavorable economic trends, stressed Dusan Ckrebic.

The fact is that there have been major changes in international economic relations in the world and linked with this, significant alterations in our economic relations with other countries in 1986. Most important was the sudden fall in the price of oil (from about $28 in October 1985 to about $10 a barrel in June of this year). As we are significant importers of oil, such trends should certainly have a positive influence on our balance of payments with other countries.

Essentially, they have, looking at our total foreign exchange allocations for imports of oil. However, at the same time it must be stressed that for us there are also important negative effects with regard to the decline in the purchasing power of the oil suppliers and the reduction in investment activity in these countries with which we have very developed economic relations, and to the difficulty in finding access for products on the world market considering the changed conditions and reduced potential for payment. Also, within our country and its economy a series of negative circumstances have come about that have not given us breathing space to make use of certain favorable aspects in economic trends in the world in order to alleviate our own economic situation. We have continued to live and work in conditions of high inflation, without a realistic operative program for its maximum reduction and without a specific program of measures for strengthening the position of associated labor in distribution, for the financial consolidation of the economy, for removing disparities in prices, and for the consistent implementation of the stabilization program in the area of the agro-industrial complex -- as was stated at the 23d session of the LCY Central Committee which examined ideopolitical questions of the medium term plan and the development policy for 1986.

In such conditions, and encouraged by unrealistic expectations that these problems can be solved by measures of development and economic policies, there has been unacceptable behavior in the sphere of distribution, both in organizations of associated labor and on the part of all self-managing interest and sociopolitical communities. It should nevertheless be recalled that throughout the entire preceding 5-year period there was a constant fall in the real value of personal incomes and the standard of living in real terms and that a critical limit has been exceeded where, despite all decisions and independently of adopted policy, available income and the real possibilities of associated labor, there is a marked growth in all forms of expenditure.

As is known, in a large number of organizations of associated labor there has been disregard for self-managing agreements, social compacts and the adopted policy in the entire area of distribution.

The real explanation and answer to this phenomenon must by sought above all in the present and firmly constituted power to take funds from organizations of associated labor for all possible requirements, including numberous local development ambitions, regardless of the material position of the workers within it. We must also see that with price increases, living costs and inflation, we have reached the limit of social tolerance. I believe that this is where the bare truth lies. At the social level we continue to be faced with the serious stratification of the population with regard to the differences that arise from the basis of labor.

On the one hand, enormous resources are siphoned off into the hands of the population on various grounds, and are irrationally directed into expenditure under the psychological effect of inflation. On the other hand, a part of the working class and associated labor in individual activities and regions is a very difficult position and is having a serious struggle with the, as yet, unbridled expansion of living costs. I would say that in the area of unjustifiable social differences we have not gone a single step further beyond the kind of statements or similar ones we made earlier. In the meantime, this problem has assumed significant dimensions and day by day acquires increasing political weight. In keeping with the stands of the 13th LCY Congress, we must heighten the accountability of the competent organs and all other subjective factors, and demand of them decisive measures and actions, particularly in the area of the taxation system, and also through the application of other instruments of economic policy we must put a firm stop to such unacceptable phenomena in our society.

These and other negative consequences of the economic crisis which we have had for some time and which, unfortunately, is still worsening and extensing to other areas, are being used by the forces that were defeated in the socialist revolution and socialist building of our country. They are even, in our view, becoming increasingly evident and are seeking the legalisation of their activity. Sometime, even in some of our information media those views appear and acquire civil rights which attack our system of socialist self-management from unacceptable standpoints and which want to ascribe all difficulties and problems to it. Along these lines, statist, techno-bureaucratic, anarcho-liberalist, nationalist and other elements unite whose common goal is to incapacitate the functioning and further development of socialist self-management.

The essential causes of the economic crisis are clearly established in the long-term program of economic stabilization and the documents of the LC, particularly from the 13th LCY Congress. The ways out of the economic crisis are also well known. What is causing the present difficulties and weakening the struggle for the implementation of economic stabilization is, above all, the slow, incomplete and so far insufficiently determined implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the failure to estabiish on time the entire package of measures of economic policy, the delay in the development of socialist self management, in tacit toleration of the resistance to economic stabilization, and also frankly speaking, the insufficient involvement of the LC and all other subjective forces in concrete and daily struggle for a way out of the crisis situation.

It can be said that in the preceding period, as distinct from the period when the long-term program of economic stabilizatin was adopted, there has been a certain letting up in society and in the LC, which has been manifested in renewed aspirations for expenditure in excess of income, and the weakening of the sense for savings and economically rational behavior.

With all the consideration given so far to the efforts and measures being taken by the FEC and proposed by the SFRY Assembly, what is being undertaken by the organs of the republics and provinces within their sphere of competence, and by economic chambers, organizations of associated labor, as well as the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance and other factors, indicates that there is general support for the basic course of decisively breaking out of the encirclement of the economic crisis in accordance with the long-term program of economic stabilization, the bases of which received full support as far back as the 12th LCY Congress.

I would say, in fact, that in the working class, in the LC, and in all strata of our society, there exists determination and readiness to accept and implement all those measures that yield results and successfully lead to the stabilization of socio-economic currents. In this connection I would particularly stress the great readiness which the assemblies of the republics and provinces have shown in giving their agreement to the resolution of very complex issues on which decisions have been approved in the SFRY Assembly.

Naturally, there is resistance to the present course and this will continue. It is located both in the republics and provinces, and in the municipalities and organizations of associated labor. There are reasons for this resistance. They are contained, primarily, in the differing material position and the circumstances of individual subjects which have arisen as a result of inconsistencies in our economic policy over many years so that in time they have gained the status of acquired rights, and today originate also in differing and monetary material interests. However, it is precisely our system of socialist self-management, such as it was originally conceived, and for which, with the normal improvements and changes, we must continue to struggle, which has shown in practice that it can and must be the framework for successfully resolving and overcoming the differences in interests, and that we can and must successully oppose all resistance regardless of the motivation and causes of its proponents. In this, it is the important role of the subjective factors, the Socialist Alliance, trade unions, and the particular responsibility of the LC, to be actively involved in the activity of the institutions of the political system and to struggle within the framework of the mechanism of the delegate system for their convictions, above all with the force of argument, not losing sight for a moment of the unity of the interests of the working class and the common interests of the nations and nationalities and republics and provinces.

Naturally, the Central Committee, by the nature of its function and role in society, cannot either at this session or otherwise, go into each of the measures being taken by the competent organs of the federation and republics and provinces individually. It should consider the whole concept of all the measures that were taken in June and July and those that will be proposed by the end of the year. It should assess the extent to which this concept is in keeping with the basic orientations of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the stands of the 13th LCY Congress. From this viewpoint the LCY Central Committee should support everything that contributes to the building of the complete package of measures and activities our society is implementing in order to realize economic stabilization and further successful material and social development.

This is the way to ensure the firm ideopolitical unity of the LC and society and for us to achieve the full mobilization of all creative, self-managing socialist forces in our society in a unified and complete program of measures and activities for a way out of the crisis and opening up the prospects for socialist self-managing development.

The times and the mood are somber because the economic crisis is deep and serious. The paths to a way out of it are very complex, and there are likely to be wrong turnings. On the other hand, the expectations are high, with a degree of impatience.

It could be said that today no one expects applause, regardless of the quality of the measures he proposes. Public opinion is an important factor in the efforts and mobilization of all forces for finding a way out of the economic crisis and in the consistent realization of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

However, in some environments, and certain public information media, this seems to be very underestimated. In addition to constructive criticism there is also one-sided criticism, disappointment with the moves and individual measures of the FEC, and there are also irrelevant comparisons, the dictation of lessons, hasty judgements, over-hasty qualifications, just as there is also superficiality, advocation of uncritically adopted models from the economies of other social systems, alien patterns and cliches. Of course, I have confined myself exclusively to this negativistic aspect. Unfortunately, there is little usefulness and considerable damage caused by these phenomena.

What we need more today, perhaps more than ever before, is a serious critical voice. Thus, more dignity in criticism, more real arguments, more knowledge and manifest intellect, more goodwill, and if you like, more of the spirit which provokes the searching, the investing of effort, which gives food for thought. We all know this is more difficult, but in the same way we know that this means assistance and represents a real contribution.

Let us leave aside, at least for a moment, doctrinary debates, or what would be even more useful, let us leave them to those who are qualified to deal with them. It is the task of the LCY, together with other subjective factors, to guarantee the provision of objective information to the broad strata in the working class and society, and to clarify the essence, aims and effects of the measures which are being taken so that they can accept them and involve themselves in the general social effort which we desire, and must and can initiate, in the economic, political, in other words the total stabilization of society.

To this end I believe that it is essential that here, too, in the LCY Central Committee, full support should be given to all social efforts that are aimed at eliminating negative economic currents and opening up more stable paths of development, and to give strong impetus and spur to action to all subjects in our society. I wish to emphasize the awareness, which has also been confirmed by the sessions of the central and provincial LC committees held recently, that the present situation cannot be resolved only and exclusively by the measures and activity of the FEC and other organs in the federation, and that the unfavorable economic trends cannot be altered by this alone, but that the way out of the present difficulties can be guaranteed by the comprehensive and broad activity of all self-managing and social factors in all environments and at all levels.

This activity in which the LC takes the lead, must mean the affirmation to the full extent of the accountability of individual organs for taking measures and realizing their obligations and the responsibility they have in our political system of socialist self-management. Involvement in changing the situation in our economy in a positive direction is a kind of (?barrier) to the most radical criticism, and at the same time is also the greatest contribution of the LC to both the economic and the political stabilization of the country.

I am emphasizing all this because it is rightly expected of the FEC, and of all other executive and administrative organs, self-management organs, and sociopolitical organizations, that they should, in keeping with the position that the Constitution gives them, use to the full extent their constitutional rights and authorities, effectively and at any time, and particularly today, when our situation is serious and when it demands decisive steps. It is the LC that must encourage the realization of such a role for the FEC and other state organs and self-managing institutions, and create the necessary climate for their effective activity, as well as for the efforts of all subjective socialist forces in implementing the important tasks and their responsibilities at the present time.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium particularly notes the great political importance and need for harmonized and synchronized activity by all subjects of decisionmaking at the present time. This is clearly seen from the example of the recent unexpected and unjustifiably high increases, and then the reversal, of bread prices. There is no doubt that this whole episode with bread prices has caused political damage. It is unjustifiable that on such a sensitive issue there can be haphazard activity. The agreement reaching of the executive councils of the republics and provinces and the FEC was not effective. Feeling for the problem was lacking and there was no organized activity in society to resolve it. This is one of the questions that must be resolved in the framework of the development, economic and social policies of the country.

Ckrebic went on to stress that the present topical problems that we are considering must be seen in the context of the overall tasks that were set out by the 13th LCY Congress, and of the united activity that is essential in order to realize them. In this context, I would like to point out some phenomena that have been manifesting themselves even after the 13th LCY Congress and prior to the broad activity in the republics and provinces, which objectively bring into question the unity achieved in the LC and society, and hinder the determined course aimed at halting the unfavorable trends in our economic reality.

First, I have in mind above all attempts to reopen dilemmas about questions on which we have taken clear ideopolitical stands, and thereby, to reopen the broad debate and defer their realization.

We have neither the time nor the right, except in great necessity, to turn back, even with full regard for, and the constant development of, the democractic dialogue on all essential questions in the country. Returning to dilemmas about commodity production, about essential questions of economic development contained in the long-term program of economic stabilization and the essence of relations in our federation, as well as about the fundamental orientations of a number of exceptionally important systemic laws whose ideopolitical points of departure were agreed earlier at the political level, would be dangerous, unnecessary, and would deflect us from the main direction of our efforts in achieving all that was agreed at the 13th LCY Congress. This would prolong, weaken and confuse our total forces, would delay the struggle for its realization, and would in fact further exacerbate the existing problems in the entire society.

Secondly, in the SFRY Presidency, as well as in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, there was recent discussion of the need to set in motion an initiative for changing the SFRY Constitution on the basis that emerged from the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System, and from the public debate conducted in connection with it. More on this is still to be said. Clearly, I do not wish to speak about this kind of change in the system at present.

However, I would say that in Yugoslavia, particularly of late, we have seen the phenomenon of exclusive orientation toward the political and economic system as the source and origin of all our weaknesses.

Talk of the system as the main cause of our situation or position takes place, not only in the environment where there are profound reasons for this, but also in places where total disorder prevails and where the grass is waist high, where the disarray and scattered reproduction materials make it impossible to move around the factories, where little or poor work is done, where alcohol is consumed during work hours as in cafes, where there is obvious theft or social property is consciously neglected, where the employees of the organs of administration, the self-managing interest communities, banks, communal organizations and other institutions, have an extremely bureaucratic attitude towards clients as people, not seeing before them the socialist citizen, who although by means of a distant and for him insufficiently clear system, is nevertheless the one who pays out of his income for the service which he has come.

Attempts to justify all weaknesses by the need for changes in the system, in fact devalue their own use. Closing our eyes to obvious failings, idleness, arbitrariness, the unsurpation of property or rights, has no support or justificaton in the constitution and the system as a whole. Quite the contrary. The subjective factor, and above all the LC, neither can, nor should show indifference towards this phenomena. The organized function of all factors in our society must be fully realized and nobody can be granted amnesty from this.

Such a generalized excuse based on the system is nothing other than the proclamation of ourselves as powerless and incompetent, the calling for help to the state, and the state alone. It is precisely this that leads to statism, to state measures, even where they are inappropriate. This is not only a lack of confidence in one's self, one's own potential, and the ability of organized society, but is also a questioning of the essential rights and possibilities of subjective forces to fulfill themselves in a self-managing way.

It is precisely the anti-self-management and antisocialist forces, that are the forces and individuals who advocate change in the foundations of our self-managing system, which encourage such an approach -- that everything is open, relative, and thus also chaotic. It is not necessary to be particularly discerning to perceive these intentions.

Criticism of weakness in society is both present and necessary. But disseminating ineffectiveness, defeatism, arbitrariness and all this as though it were some kind of natural ally of self-management, is opposite from good intentions. Thus, we must struggle with greater determination and organization both in the LC and more widely in society, against all weaknesses that base their support on the LCY program, the Constitution, our laws and the LCY policies. In this direction, we establish at the 13th LCY Congress clear stands that we must now implement.

This is why I consider that this murmur of protest against the system must be fully articulated, so that the areas of justified and inevitable systemic changes and amendments are separated from what is nothing more than an excuse for ineffectiveness, poor labor and collective opportunism. We must recognize our own weaknesses in their true light and must decisively remove the causes of the poor state of affairs and poor work where they actually exist. Only in this way will the LC, in its struggle for the strict implementation of the conclusions and obligations of the 13th Congress, guarantee its own reputation and influence in society.

Third, the habit is gradually gaining ground in our society of proclaiming any measure, if it is adopted by an organ of the sociopolitical community, and particularly if it is adopted by the FEC, regardless of its character and its foundation in the constitution, as administrative intervention and statism. These and similar qualifications and labels naturally do not encourage anyone to carry out his function in society with determination and efficiency. On the contrary, they are more inclined to make the proponent of social activity flinch in the face of the problem, lose hope and cease activity, or at least introduce some doubt and discourage those subjects who are ready and obliged to take measures and steps, particularly in the situation we have now. It is certain that some administrative measures are essential and that they must be taken. What is essential to assess it the quality of such measures, that is whether they achieve the goals and tasks for which they were taken. Thus, there is sufficient reason for us to make ourselves clear on these questions, above all we in the LC and its leaderships. For we cannot allow the activities the constitution calls for and seeks from individual subjects and institutions in our system to be simply disqualified, mainly because individual activities and measures do not suit, most often and as a rule, one-sided interests in society. We must proceed above all on the basis that everyone is dutybound to carry out the constitutional and legal obligations within the framework and to the extent which the constitution envisages for this. Only by strict adherence to, and implementation of, the constitutional rights and obligations of all subjects can we increase overall efficiency in our system and in society as a whole.

Fourth, as part of the preparations for the border systemic undertakings in the fall, it is necessary to study and investige the reasons that are preventing the material position of associated labor from improving, or why it is constantly worsening, despite the clear political stands and united principled orientations.

Today, for example, the authorization for taking taxes and contributions from associated labor is very dismembered and broad. Until this sphere is investigated in detail, it is futile to complain that the material position of associated labor is very weak and becoming increasingly weaker. The orientation that all social needs are met almost exclusively from the contributions of associated labor calls not only for re-investigation, but also for more rapid changes. The participation of the population is either marginal or so indirect that it is not experienced as its own participation, because the constitutional idea of the free exchange of labor has still not developed beyond the form of a principle. The orientation toward drastic alimentation of social needs from associated labor has logically contributed to the existence of weak, insufficiently professional, inadequate, ineffective administration, divestment of rights, of the incomes of the municipalities, and also of the republics and provinces. This undermined attitude toward the incomes from the population leads to another, very prevalent idea, that it is in fact not viable and not worth being considered with collecting incomes from citizens. Naturally, if there is absurdity in this orientation, than one absurdity leads to another, and so on.

This perhaps sounds too strong, but for some time now the inevitability of a critical reexamination of the system of financing our broadest social and joint needs has been on our doorstep, that is the inevitability of a reform of the system and policy of taxation and contributions as an important element of our overall economic policy, economic system and development. Today, to conduct a successful social policy (and we are still far from this), and not only this, but much more -- a successful economic policy, without a direct link with the taxation policy is practically impossible. Our taxation system and fiscal policy have become fossilized. And we are still too far with the present situation and solutions from what is possible and necessary. In a way this is an anachronism. It is not suprising that very little of what has been agreed with the republics and provinces in this area is being put into practice, and with great difficulties at that.

Fifth, we are faced with very great problems of overall distribution where all confines have been broken, particularly under the influence of the 5 year tendency of constantly declining real personal incomes and living standards.

It is necessary to normalize the situation in this area. Some of the measures of the FEC are resolutely pointing in that direction. Without questioning the overall orientation, it would be necessary to also look into difficulties that might arise here.

There is not doubt that it is necessary to restore economic criteria and improve business results from work and work productivity as a measure of distribution, as well as to establish an economically rational relation between the accumualtion and funds for personal incomes.

By resolutely narrowing expenditure and restoring it into what defines income potential, stress is laid on the significance of protecting from a trend of ours many times manifested, toward linear restrictions which the least of all involve the thinking apparatus and thereby successfully eliminate the difficulties of interacting confrontations. This quasi-expenditure outside the economy (science, education, culture) should have leave space for normal life and work, and in recent years it has been significantly reduced. If we stick to the key orientation of reliance on our own forces -- and we are, and we must stick to it, then for this, both of today and of tomorrow, these forces must be capable, educated and able to successfully accept the challenge and trials of this orientation.

In connection with investments in many projects from this and other spheres of activity, we shall have to sharply change attitudes both in plans and in heads, since the situation is difficult and there are no funds.

Sixth, it is also almost superfluous to stress how much it is necessary and needed to have an orientation toward the creation of conditions for the activity of economic pressure, for the manifestation of economic behavior, as well as for the affirmation of the realistic economic criteria of business and economic activity. Present inflationary trends are, logically, taking us further away from all this, thus the endeavor and efforts to halt them and change their direction of movement. I would like to point out that significance of efforts to establish and restore economic logic in the economic activity and in the business policy in associated labor, but also wider in society. It is our urgent need to follow in this respect the essence of the long-term program of economic stabiliztion, to take a resolute course on creating conditions and the overall atmosphere in which the behavior of economic subjects would be economically rational.

Today, when resolute steps are being undertaken, as well as measures and systemic changes in order to halt the unfavorable economic trends and affect their redirecting, this course would not be consistent if it were not to contain the features that stimulate capable collectives and segments of the economy to open up space and create conditions for the capable, creative and productive to move forward more quickly, since, objectively, they are the only possible exponents of the technological progress and thereby also of the further development of the system of socialist self-management. Therefore, in simple terms, it is necessary to ensure the full support or the stable, productive, and that part of associated labor that is successful in marketing its products on the foreign market. The support should be systemic, economic and moral, so that in this way a breakthrough is being performed, coming out more speedily from the current crisis situation.

The measures must stimulate initiative and motivation for better and more successful economic activity, starting from economic stimulus and interest in modern scientific and technological trends and tendencies in the world economy. Of course, this implies simultaneous efforts toward raising the overall level of our own know-how and training of cadres. Because, changes in the way of production, with he demand for the full respect and knowledge of the laws of the world market and modern technology, can be realized only with a sufficient amount of our own know-how and capable economic, scientific and expert cadres, Dusan Ckrebic stressed.

You have noticed yourself that I have not mentioned many questions, not because I consider them less important, but because of the extent of this introductory speech. I have not dealt in detail with the content of the key orientations in the economic policy for 1987, with the deep need for measures that would be in the direction of the financial consolidation of associated labor, further aggravation of causes, stands and solutions for losses in the economy, with the need for special efforts on increasing our exports and the organization of associated labor, so that this orientation gains stable bases, and in this context with the need for reorganizing foreign trade organizations which are successfully resisting all systemic changes while retaining a low level of exports and a bad link with production, with the numerous questions of agricultural policy and agriculture, with the tasks before the fall harvest, with the current difficulties of the economy in the insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and so forth, and so forth. These, as well s other questions of the present time, should be in the focus of our involvement since they are part of our overall reality.

According to the Central Committee's program of actvity, as soon as October of this year, the Central Committee will discuss the ideopolitical questions of the realization of the development and economic policy in 1986 and the tasks of the League of Communists in socioeconomic development in 1987, in particular from the position of recognizing ideopolitical questions in connection with the further development of the socioeconomic system and the realization of the second stage of the long term program of economic stabilization. This will present an opportunity to more fundamentally view both measures and activities which, in accordance with the orientations from the stabilization program, the FEC will propose to the SFRY Assembly in the fall. These are the measures that should ensure deeper changes in the Yugoslav economic system. Within the framework of these problems, a discusssion will be held on all the questions that come out of this session, and which in the meantime we will tackle in the current activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, central and provincial committees and other organs of the League of Communists.

The 13th LCY Congress clearly showed that the working class in Yugoslavia, and all our working people and citizens today want resolute steps, united approach and harmonized activity in the whole society, that they wish organized activity of both subjective forces and the state and its organs and self-managing institutions, in order to get out of the present difficulties as quickly as possible, but also after this has been achieved.

Starting from this, the LCY Central Committee must resolutely take this course and ensure stimulus and support to everybody, including also those who are dutybound to ensure a sharp change of the unfavorable economic trends in the direction of stabilization through their activity and measures.

A big duty and an immediate task of both the League of Communists and its organs, is to turn a manifested positive political mood, favorable atmosphere and the shown resoluteness at the congress itself in a creative and working direction, in order to ensure an organized way out of the economic crisis.

The LCY as a whole should strengthen its activity to a more significant measure than has been the case so far, and in particular to stimulate in all environments a change of situation, for which there is full agreement that it must be changed. This is its clear, concrete duty and it is contained in the adopted resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress. It is completely clear that for the action of the League of Communists on these tasks, of extraordinary significance is a steady development and the consolitation of ideopolitical and action unity among all its ranks and in the LCY as a whole, Dusan Ckrebic said today in conclusion.

Renovica's Closing Speech

LD310516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 30 Jul 86

["Session of LCY Central Committee -- Milenko Renovica Winding-up Speech" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- It is good to see everyone united today in the decision to resolutely oppose technobureaucratic, etatist, particularist, and similar attempts to undervalue -- soon after the 13th LCY Congress -- the importance of its decisions LCY Central Committee Presidium, President Milanko Renovica said in his closing speech. He recalled that support was given at the 13th LCY Congress for immedite measures and actions aimed at halting unfavorable trends and encouraging economic activity. This means increasing production and exports, bringing consumption down to a realistic framework, improving and intensifying the material base of associated labor, and curbing inflation with the aim to considerably reduce it and bring it down to acceptable limits. A support to such a course, Renevica added, is given by working people and by our public as a whole. In order to implement them consistently measures and actions, it is indespensable to ensure that special measures are simultaneously established in municipalities, provinces, and republics within their competence and responsibilities, and that tasks aimed reviving economic activity in organizations of associated labor are made concrete. A general support to the fundamental course, including measures for overcoming negative trends, straightening out the economy, and consolidating the economic situation also mean the duty of competent federal, republican, and provincial organs to perservere in proposing and implementing comprehensive stabilization and the LCY policy. It simultaneously is the duty of all members of LCY organs and organizations and all of our society's other organized social forces to exert maximum effort -- each in its own environment --for their consistent and comprehensive implementation.

We cannot support these measures by words alone Milanko Renovica said, we must prove this through the actions we are taking and the results we are achieving. Communists must be ahead of everyone else in this. We must be critical and self-critical in everything and insist upon a greater amount of better quality work. We also must insist upon examining and carrying out those changes established at the 13th LCY Congress as speedily as possible. However, we cannot expect to change the critical situation by changes in the system and the measures of the economic policy alone. The change can only be made by the efforts and creative action of the working class, working people, and all the sociaal factors with the aim of carrying out the broadest struggle for socialist productive relations, more efficient work, and economic activity based upon realistic economic criteria and economic principles.

Dwelling upon some issues that arose at today's discussion, Renovica placed the struggle against inflation in the foreground. We must be consistent in the application of the anti-inflation program, that is, the long-term program of economic stabilization, and resolute in the criticism of those who are not bothered by the high rate of inflation and who are agreeing more and more with demands to continue with the policy of gradually curbing or halting inflation; that is, becoming reconciled to the idea of inflation, instead of taking resolute measures to halt it.

We must not lose sight of the fact that inflation has a destructive effect upon the quality of economic activity and the development of self-managing socialist relations, the standard of living, and the material position and social security of a large number of working people and their families. We must struggle for realistic economic criteria to become the base and motivation in economic activity, the acquisition of income, and the price formation according to the market conditions, and also, in the present difficult situation, for combined measures of economic and social policies and a corresponding social influence on the formation and development of prices of specific products and services. For the sake of protecting the standard of living of citizens with the lowest income, we must struggle for the urgent adoption of concrete social policy measures in organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities, municipalities, republics, and provinces.

Renovica went on to say that work must be stepped up on reforming the tax and contrubition policy system and the way of financing general and individual needs in order to coordinate them with the demands of the economic stabilization policy.

We also must ensure that the tax system becomes an active factor of the economic and social policies. We cannot hesitate and create confusion about the need to coordinate personal income with social contract. The focus of our action must be on the distrubution of net income and personal incomes with the aim of achieving greater motivation for more productive work, more effective economic activity, better exploitation of available productive factors, economizing, and the rational use of energy, material, and working hours. This is the only way to overcome the problems of stagnation and inefficiency, as well as some restrictions which are necessary now. We must provide all necessary prerequisites so that we will start applying as early as next year the LCY Central Committee stands on the ideopolitical questions of the implementation of the constitutional status of workers in managing the income and the means of social reproduction.

Calling for an even more clearly defined social relationship toward investment consumption, Renovica noted that it had been growing despite a shortage of its own and the failed investments in present conditions and this must not be allowed.

Proceeding from a strategic orientation toward offensive-live exports and performance on the world market aimed at improving the quality of commodities exchanged and the development of higher forms of economic cooperation, he said it is indespendable to urgently prepare and adopt a uniform strategy of our country's involvement in the international division of labor and also a strategy of cooperation with specific economic groupings and countries. Possibilities have been created and there also are condition for a fresh breakthrough in efforts to increase exports and foreign exchange income.

We undertook concrete responsibilities at the 13th LCY Congress which must be realized without hesitation. This only can be achieved by a united and resolute action on the part of all the creative forces of our society and above all the direct action of the working class and all working people and citizens. A considerable responsibility for this is borne by the Trade Union Federation, the Federation of Socialist Youth, the Veterans' Federation, and the SAWP as the front of organized socialist forces. The sooner we consolidate our unity in a concrete political action aimed at the realization of the 13th LCY Congress decisions, the faster we will achieve results and the more successful they will be, Milanko Renovica said in this concluding speech.

MIKULIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY WITH JOURNALISTS

AU301845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 86 p 4

[Z. Cerovic report on Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, talking to directors and chief editors of the Yugoslav media and the journalists covering the work of federal bodies, in Belgrade on 23 July]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Mikulic further stressed that two things are of special significance and that the Federal Executive Council expects support for them. All the measures must be regarded as complementing a whole, and one can in no way cut them up and calculate the effects of each of them separately, for this cannot lead us to proper conclusions. There have been some rush attacks from the trenches of partial interests, Mikulic pointed out. He added that the views are not acceptable according to which some of the measures are not in accordance with the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. We are convinced, Mikulic said, that such assessments in fact constitute polemics with the Long-Term Stabilization Program. We are convinced, Mikulic said, that such assessments in fact constitute polemics with the Long-Term Stabilization Program, without now entering into a discussion whether it is a matter of ideological differences or material interests that motivate them. This especially refers to prices, dinar exchange losses [kursne razlike], and the two laws on stopping nonproductive investment and on limiting personal incomes in a certain number of work organizations which increased pay beyond the frameworks envisaged by the Social Accord on Distribution.

Bunkers

In listing resistance to the FEC measures, I used the expressions bunkers and trenches of partial interests, having in mind all that has been happening in the past few years, and an erosion of consciousness. Along with pulling down the federal statism and dividing it up among several centers in the republics, the provinces, and th communes, we opened up a situation that is characteristic of the strong influence of the sociopolitical factors in deciding on the process of reproduction. It is a matter of making decisions on tremendous sums on which great power is created. We must strive to have the bunkers disowned.

Because of the major disturbances in prices, we have decided in favor of a greater control over them, or rather in favor of greater social control of prices, Mikulic went on to say. he added that this policy is based on the premises of the Anti-Inflationary Program and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. In the last 2 months we adopted measures to encourage exports which were seriously declining. We are resolute in our intention to stimulate exports with two levers, with a prompt conduct of the policy of a realistic dinar rate of exchange and even with anticipatory increases in the sliding of the dinar rate, and with additional export incentives. Mikulic added that criticism of the measures being adopted is unacceptable, just as the assertion that the FEC with these measures "buried the realistic exchange rate policy" is untenable.

Speaking about the policy of realistic interest rates, the FEC president said that until now we have not conducted a policy of realistic interest rates and therefore attacks on the present policy and the FEC are untenable, because it is precisely this policy that is based on the premises of the Anti-Inflationary Program. Further in his speech Mikulic said that we are not yet aware of what importance the stopping of inflation is for us; inflation is either somewhere on the sidelines of social problems, or it is regarded as the consequence and not the cause of numerous problems which have brought about the fall of exports, the increase in prices, the fall in the motivation for productive work, and a weakening of the qualitative factors in business operations, and have caused serious social consequences.

It is an untenable objection, Mikulic said, that the FEC, in limiting public and common spending and reducing this spending to the limits imposed by the resolution, made use of administrative measures. Sharper control measures in the field of prices and spending are also envisaged in the Anti-Inflationary Program and hurt only those who have not respected the criteria adopted in a self-managing way. Therefore the measures that the FEC has adopted are both economic and stabilizing, systemic and constitutional, for they are directed against the occurrences which undermine the relationships in social reproduction. Some of them are temporary in nature, which means that they will be applied only as long as the need exists. Mikulic said that, for instance, in the field of public and common spending, the level of this spending cannot be reduced without revising the several entitlements or the number of institutions, and he added that many communities are building numerous clinical centers, sports projects, and what not.

Replying to a question by journalists about the excessive growth of administration, the FEC president said that it is necessary to make a great revision not only in the organs of administration but also in the economy, where overheads are also tremendous. The packages of measures which will be adopted in the fall contains certain incentive measures to foster the transfer of employed people from administration to production. This will also be regulated through certain tax policy measures. Speaking about the constitutional functions and powers of the FEC, I am of the opinion that they are sufficient, but there must be much more consistency in using them, Mikulic said. [passage omitted]

PEJIC CONCLUDES CONSULTATIONS IN TEHRAN

LD301827 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 30 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 30 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and Iran concluded consultations on the upcoming eighth non-aligned summit in Tehran today. During a two-day stay in Tehran, assistant Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Dragoslav Pejic conferred with assistant Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larijani on all major questions on the agenda of the Harare non-aligned conference.

Both in the talks between Pejic and Larijani and during today's meeting between the Yugoslav diplomat and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Valayati, the two sides underscored the need for an even more active engagement of the movement of non-aligned countries in the solution of major problems of peace and security in the world. Apart from insisting on the principles of non-alignment, the movement must also further elaborate concrete initiatives for the solution of world problems, as set out in the Yugoslav-Iranian consultations in Tehran. Along with emphasizing the significance of the Harare summit and its successful outcome, the Yugoslav and the Iranian sides pointed up the need for a greater activity of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries in the elimination of foci of crises in the world. In this context, the Middle East and the Palestinian question, southern Africa, Central America, Afghanistan and Kampuchea were cited. Turning to the Iran-Iraq war and ways for its solution, Pejic and Larijani presented their countries' positions on this question. The Yugoslav diplomat stressed the need for a peaceful solution of the conflict, based on the principles of non-alignment.

VLAJKOVIC, RAWLINGS DISCUSS ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD310406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0230 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Accra, July 31 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Yugoslav Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic and Chairman of the Ghanaian Provisional Council for National Defence Jerry Rawlings in their talks yesterday pointed to the importance of the nonaligned countries summit in Harare next September and the need for strengthening the movement's unity and action capability.

Referring to the existence of numerous hotbeds of crisis, Vlajkovic and Rawlings assessed that this threatened peace and security in the world.

Vlajkovic and his host discussed the worrying international economic situation and the debt problem of the nonaligned and other developing countries, assessing that their current economic position was untenable. It is in the interest of all, they said, both of the industrialized and the developing countries, that this situation is settled. Condemning the regime and the policy of apartheid, especially the racist regime's aggressive actions against the frontline countries and its illegal colonial rule in Namibia, Vlajkovic and Rawlings urged the application of effective sanctions by the international community against the regime in Pretoria. Vlajkovic and Rawlings favourably assessed the to-date development of Yugoslav-Ghanaian bilateral cooperation, and agreed that new efforts were needed in order to utilize existing possibilities as much as possible.

Talks were also held in the framework of the joint Yugoslav-Ghanaian committee for economic cooperation, in which representatives of major Yugoslav firms -- Astra of Zagreb, PKB of Belgrade and Tomos of Koper -- also participated.

The chairmen of the committee, Yugoslav Government member Egon Padovan and Ghanaian Agriculture Minister Steve Obimpeh indicated the need for the two countries to promote more advanced forms of economic cooperation, especially relating to joint ventures.